JPRS 77140

9 January 1981

South and East Asia Report

No. 956

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 77140

9 January 1981

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 956

CONTENTS

BANGLADESH

Briefs
Economic, Technical Aid 1

BURMA

'VOPB' Reports Combat News From Various States, Areas
(Voice of the People of Burma, 18, 24 Dec 80) 2

Sadon, Lauhkaung, Kutkai
Shan, Kachin

Briefs
Ambassador to Australia 4

INDIA

Briefs
Envoy to Tunisia 5
Envoy to Ethiopia 5
Foodgrain Production 5
Drilling Machines to USSR 5
Oil Import Plans 5
BJP Opposition 6
Police Kill Party Leader 6
Autonomy Movement 6
Autonomy Movement Continues 6

KAMPUCHEA

Un Dara Receives Soviet Delegation, CSSR Envoy
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 12 Dec 80) 7

Guerrilla Attack in Sisophon Reported
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 3 Dec 80) 8

Communications Minister Presents Awards for 1980
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 15 Dec 80) 9

Khun Chhy Praises Road, Bridge Construction
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 8 Dec 80) 10

Briefs
GDR Communications Delegation 11
Delegation Returns From SRV 11
Western Region Battle Report 11
Guerrillas Ambush Vietnamese 11
Central Region Battle Report 12
Eastern Region Battle Report 12
Guerrilla Attack in Pailin 12
Ammunition Depot Raided 12
Battambang Battle Report 12
SRV Companies Desert 13
Greetings to Thai King 13
Samlot Battle Report 13
Western Leach Battle 14
Guerrillas Raid Airfield 14
Koh Kong-Kompong Som Battles 14
Eastern Region Battle Reports 15
Battambang Ambushes 15
Preah Vihear Battlefield 15
Pailin Battle Reports 16
Battambang Battlefield Reports 16
Siem Reap Angkor Attack 16
Siem Reay-Oddar Meanchey Battles 16
Ambassador to Bulgaria 17
Sihanouk Rejects Alliance 17

LAOS

Moscow Radio Interviews Kaysone Phomvihan
(Kaysone Phomvihan Interview; Moscow Radio, 1 Dec 80) .. 18

Production, Export Figures for Electricity, Wood Reported
(NOUM LAO, 1-15 Oct 80) 21

Rice Sales to State, Industrial Production Revealed
(Various sources, various dates) 22

Pak Ou Rice Sales
Distillery Production
Bo O Factory Production Statistics
Brick Production
Luang Prabang Rice Sales
Sayaboury Rice Sales
Luang Prabang Bakery Production
Saravane District Sales

Economic Development, Potential of Sayaboury Described
(SIANG PASASON, various dates) 25

Population Figures, Ethnicity
Self-Sufficiency in Agriculture
Development Potential Noted
Forestry, Industrial Work
Communications Poor, Private Sector Active

Private Sector Activity, Prices, Population Figures Reported
(Sainam Sedon; SIANG PASASON, 18 Oct 80) 30

Ministry of Industry, Trade Requests Bids for Forestry Project
(KPL, 6 Nov 80) 31

Military Personnel Protest Illegal Deductions, Low Pay, Marriage Ban
(SIANG PASASON, 18 Oct 80) 32

Vientiane Reports 27 November Defense Ministry Ceremony
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 30 Nov 80) 34

Private Vehicles Registered
(VIENTIANE MAI, 3 Nov 80) 36

Mongolian Leaders Send Greetings on National Day
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 12 Dec 80) 37

Briefs
Keo Oudom Bank Branch 39
Road Repair to SRV Border 39
Delegation Returns From Bulgaria 39

PAKISTAN

Briefs
Oil Products 40

THAILAND

ISOC: Psywar Against CPT Is Working
(SIAM RAT, 7 Nov 80) 41

Department Chief Calls for Propaganda Training of Muslims
(SIAM RAT, 7 Nov 80) 43

Breakdown of Foreign Loans: 24 Percent Goes to Bangkok
(SIAM RAT, 10 Nov 80) 45

U.S. Visa Issuance Procedures Criticized
(Maitri Rakthai; SIAM RAT, 7 Nov 80) 47

Columnist Comments on Dissolution of 'Young Turk' Group
(Prachuap; SIAM RAT, 6 Nov 80) 53

New Gas Wells Found in Gulf
(SIAM RAT, 6 Nov 80) 57

EGAT To Build Hydroelectric Plants in Loei
(SIAM RAT, 8 Nov 80) 58

Briefs
Muslim Center 60

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AID--Romania is to provide economic and technical assistance worth $500 million to Bangladesh in the next 5 years. This was stated by Deputy Prime Minister Jamaluddin Ahmed in Dacca today on his return from a 4-day visit to Bucharest. He said the Romanian Government has agreed in principle to extend the credit in response to a Bangladesh request during his talks there. The minister said the new areas of bilateral cooperation identified during the talks covered oil exploration, mining, a cement plant, the power sector, including a mini-hydropower plant, the assembly and manufacturing of trucks and buses and agro-based and agro-supporting industries, deep sea fishing and trawler manufacturing. [Text] [BK291326 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Dec 80]

CSO: 4220

'VOPB' REPORTS COMBAT NEWS FROM VARIOUS STATES, AREAS

Sadon, Lauhkaung, Kutkai

BK191423 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Combat news from Sadon-Lauhkaung area located east and northeast of Myuitkyina:

On 17 November a small people's army guerrilla force blew up an enemy bridge located near (Mannaung) village. An enemy vehicle was destroyed by mines while three enemy soldiers were killed and two wounded.

On 27 November, a small people's army guerrilla force launched a mine attack against mercenaries of the military government's mercenary 15th infantry regiment as they left the (Nilanku) camp. The attack killed one enemy soldier and wounded another.

On 23 and 28 November, mine attacks were launched against the military government's mercenary 15th infantry regiment between (Kha Baw) police station and (Hti) and at (Hawlaw), killing eight enemy troops and wounding some. On 29 November, the people's armed forces clashed with mercenaries from the military government's mercenary 15th infantry regiment near (Nga Maw) stream. The mercenaries retreated with some wounded.

Combat news from the Kutkai area:

On 18 November, a small people's army unit planted a mine at (Khwet Kyong). Two enemy soldiers were killed when they stepped on the mine.

On 21 November, a small people's army unit clashed with the enemy at (Lewaing). The enemy fled and some shells were seized from the enemy.

On 2 December, a small unit of the people's army clashed with mercenaries from the military government's 4th Kachin rifles regiment at (Mae Wai) which is near the 105th mile marker on the Lashio-Mu-Se highway. An enemy medium-range (?machine gun) was destroyed and hand grenades, mortar shells and some ammunition were seized from the enemy.

Shan, Kachin

BK240900 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Combat news from Central Shan state: On 15 October and 8 November, small units of the people's army made two attacks--one at (Hsi-Om) village, southeast of Hsihseng, and one at (Htee) camp in Hsihseng region--on the military government's mercenary 76th infantry regiment, killing three mercenaries and wounding two others. On 14, 24 and 25 November, small units of the people's army conducted guerrilla raids and staged mine attacks on the military government's mercenary 105th light infantry regiment around Ho-Hko in (Hkak-Sawng) region, around Loi-Hsang between Kunhing and Namsang and around (Hsai-Bo) on Kunhing-Namsang road. The attacks killed seven enemy soldiers and wounded several others. A military vehicle was also destroyed. On 3 December, mines planted by the people's army near (Lamaing-On) on Mong Nawng-Lai-Hka road destroyed another military vehicle of the enemy.

Combat news from Eastern Keng Tung: On 23 November, a small unit of the people's army made a surprise attack on the (Pangyat) enemy camp and killed one enemy soldier. One G-4 and some ammunition were seized from the enemy. On 4 December, a small unit of the people's army dynamited and destroyed the enemy's (Yangmo) bridge in Keng Tung district.

On 10 December, one enemy soldier was killed and two others were wounded in an attack by the people's army at a place between Mong Yawng and Man Tung. The enemy fled when attacked. One G-4 was seized from the enemy.

Combat news from Northeastern Myitkyina: On 2 December, a small unit of the people's army ambushed the military government's mercenary 29th infantry regiment near Chipwe which had sallied out from Sawlaw. The ambush killed two mercenaries, wounded three others and forced the enemy to flee. One G-2 and some ammunition were seized from the enemy. On 8 December, a people's army unit attacked between (Chisint) and Sawlaw a platoon of the 2d company, mercenary 15th infantry regiment, and killed two enemy soldiers and wounded another. The people's army seized 1 G-4, 1 stengun, about 300 rounds of ammunition and other military supplies from the enemy soldiers who fled.

CSO: 4211

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA--Rangoon, 1 Dec--The President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Kyee Myint as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to Australia.--NAB [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 1 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO TUNISIA--Joseph Thomas Kallurkaran, ambassador-designate of India to Tunisia, on 19 December morning presented his letter of credence to President Habib Bourguiba in Carthage Palace. [Excerpt] [BK271205 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0857 GMT 22 Dec 80]

ENVOY TO ETHIOPIA--P.K. Budhwar, ambassador of India to Ethiopia, presented credentials to Megistu Haile Mariam, chairman, Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia on 20 December. [Excerpt] [BK271205 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1506 GMT 26 Dec 80]

FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION--Foodgrain production in the country this year is expected to be around 135 million tons. This will be better than the earlier record production of 131.8 million tons achieved during 1978-79. This was stated by Union Minister of State for Agriculture Swaminathan at a press conference in Coimbtore today. Sugar production this year will be about 4.5 million tons. This will also be a record. With this it will be possible to export about 400,000 tons of sugar this year after meeting the entire domestic needs, the minister added. [Text] [BK241018 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Dec 80]

DRILLING MACHINES TO USSR--The public sector Hindustan machine tools is to export to the Soviet Union radio drilling machines worth 14.6 million rupees. According to an official press release, a contract for this has been signed between the two countries. The concern has so far supplied machine tools worth 21.5 million rupees to the Soviet Union. [Text] [BK250910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Dec 80]

OIL IMPORT PLANS--India is expected to import 16 million tons of crude and 6.4 million tons of petroleum products next year. This will cost about 60,000 million rupees in foreign exchange following a 7 to 10 percent hike in oil prices announced by OPEC recently. Negotiations are on in this regard with several countries. Algeria is expected to supply over half a million tons of crude oil to India. An official delegation is leaving New Delhi for Algiers next week to sign the contract for the crude oil supply. Another delegation is also expected to go to Caracas shortly to sign an agreement with Venezuela which has already promised 1.5 million tons of oil to India. A delegation is already in Libya to sign an agreement for the supply of about 1 million tons of crude next year. [Text] [BK261026 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Dec 80]

BJP OPPOSITION--The First National Convention of the Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] opened at (Samtanagar) in Bombay today. Hoisting the party flag BJP President Vajpayee said the party's aim is to make India a strong nation free of all types of social and economic discrimination. He said he is against allowing a personality cult in the party. A political resolution to be taken up at the plenary session reaffirms the Bharatiya Janata Party's opposition to any move for replacing the parliamentary system by the presidential form. [Text] [BK280917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Dec 80]

POLICE KILL PARTY LEADER--New Delhi, 28 Dec (AFP)--A top ranking leader of the Pro-Beijing Communist Party of India, Marxist Leninist (CPI-ML) or Naxalite as the party is popularly known, was shot dead by police in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras) today, Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported. Mr Kannamani was killed in an "encounter" with the police, PTI said. At least six police officers were injured when Mr Kannamani opened fire with a muzzle loading gun, the agency said quoting a police press release. [Text] [BK281457 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 28 Dec 80]

AUTONOMY MOVEMENT--Lama (Lokdam) of the Ladakh Buddha Vihar [Monastery] in Delhi has urged the government to depute a central team to Ladakh to study its problems and suggest their solution. He told newsmen in New Delhi today that Ladakhis will continue their peaceful agitation demanding what he called more autonomy within the state. Lama (Likdam), who is also a member of the high-powered panel of minorities, scheduled castes and tribes and other weaker sections alleged that the [Kashmir] state government has been neglecting the region. AICC-U [All India Congress Committee--U] joint secretary Bhim Singh has also condemned the police action against demonstrators in Ladakh. In a statement in New Delhi today, he demanded the release of the people arrested on immediate instructions of the union home ministry to redress the grievances of the people in Ladakh. President of Jammu and Kashmir State Congress-I Mufti Mohammad Syed has accused the state government of trying to turn a deaf ear to the genuine demands of the Ladakhi people. Addressing a news conference in Jammu today, he condemned the police action against demonstrators of Ladakh action committee and demanded a judicial inquiry into it. The president of the state Lok Dal, Sheikh Abdul Rahman, has urged the center to intervene in the Ladakh situation. He suggested scheduled tribe status for Ladakh. Meanwhile, according to an official spokesman in Jammu, the situation in Ladakh is under control. Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah today called on Governor L.K. Jha. Agency reports say they discussed the Ladakh situation. [Text] [BK301625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Dec 80]

AUTONOMY MOVEMENT CONTINUES--Reports reaching Jammu from Leh says Dharna [picketing] by the Ladakh action committee continues. Official sources say the situation is under control. Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Jammu and Kashmir government has denied allegations made by a Congress-U legislator in a statement about the arrests and police action in Ladakh in connection with the agitation for more autonomy for the region within the state. The spokesman said the government is willing to have talks with the agitation leaders, he said the charge of not allocating sufficient funds to Ladakh is not based on facts. He added that (?provincial) status for Ladakh will complicate matters instead of solving any problem. [Text] [BK310748 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Dec 80]

CSO: 4220

UN DARA RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION, CSSR ENVOY

BK141238 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1730 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] At 0800 on 12 December a delegation of the USSR Union of Journalists, led by Comrade Albertas Laurinchyukas, secretary of the union, paid a courtesy call on Comrade Un Dara, director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Journalists' Association, at the office of the Voice of the Kampuchean People. During the conversation, Comrade Albertas Laurinchyukas stressed that the USSR Union of Journalists would invite Kampuchean journalists to attend a press conference in Moscow next September.

The comrade director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People expressed deep thanks to the USSR Union of Journalists and to Soviet press services such as NOVOSTI, TASS and NOVOYE VREMYA for helping to disseminate news about the Kampuchean situation for the information of world public since Kampuchea's liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique of traitors.

At 1430 the same day, the comrade director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People received and held talks with (Hzanusek), charge d'affaires and second secretary of the Czechoslovak embassy in Phnom Penh. On that occasion the comrade charge d'affaires said that the CSSR Government and people would create broad conditions to provide aid for the Voice of the Kampuchean People in all its needs.

In reply, the comrade director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People expressed profound gratitude to the Czechoslovak Government and people for helping the Kampuchean people during the current difficult circumstances.

The conversation proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of revolutionary fraternity.

CSO: 4212

GUERRILLA ATTACK IN SISOPHON REPORTED

BK0607S2 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] On the night of 28 November, our army and guerrillas in Sisophon District [Battambang Province], with the active support and participation of the people, successfully raided the defense system of the Vietnamese regiment command post along Route 5 west of Sisophon. The system included the following positions:

1. The position at (Kouk Toch) which was the command post of the 16th Regiment of the enemy's 5th Division, protected by a regiment;

2. The position at (Put Ta Soth), which was a company position to protect this command post; and

3. The position at (Sophy) station which was also a company position for the defense of the command post.

At 2300 our guerrillas opened fire simultaneously with support from our artillery. We completely destroyed the (Kouk Toch) and (Put Ta Sok) positions, while damaging half of the position at (Sophy) station. At (Kouk Toch), the Vietnamese troops suffered 27 killed and 32 wounded, including a one-star colonel, a member of the staff of the regiment command, dead. At (Put Ta Soth), we killed 15 and wounded 23 Vietnamese soldiers. At (Sophy) station, the Vietnamese casualties were five dead and seven wounded.

In all, we put 109 of the Vietnamese enemies out of action, including the killing of a one-star colonel of the staff of the command of the 16th Regiment, 5th Division. We destroyed 20 barracks, 18 AK's, 8 drum-magazine guns, 2 B-40's and 2 C-25 radios. We seized 2 drum-magazine guns, a Goryunov gun, 7 AK's, 5 crates of Goryunov ammunition, 57,000 rounds of AK ammunition and a C-25 radio. We also captured a quantity of other war materiel, mungbeans, peanut oil and fish cans from humanitarian aid.

Long live the valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon battlefield!

CSO: 4212

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER PRESENTS AWARDS FOR 1980

BK160306 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Summary] "According to our station correspondent, a ceremony was held at the office of the minister of communications, transport and posts on the afternoon of 13 December 1980 to present awards and citation certificates to cadres, personnel and workers who made outstanding achievements in transporting goods to the people in 1980. The ceremony was held in the presence of Comrade Khun Chhy, vice minister of communications, transport and posts. Also attending the ceremony were cadres, personnel and workers of the ministry and Soviet and Vietnamese experts attached to the Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts."

After Comrade (Chhoeung Seng), deputy head of the office of the minister of communications, transport and posts and vice chairman of the Third Goods Campaign Commission, praised cadres, personnal and workers for their outstanding achievements and the brilliant outcome of the campaign, awards and citation certificates were presented to outstanding cadres, personnel and workers.

"On behalf of the KPRC, the Third Goods Transportation Campaign Command and the Presidium of the ceremony, Comrade Vice Minister Khun Chhy expressed congratulations to the great success of the third goods transportation campaign. He stressed that the successful outcome of the campaign was achieved due to the firm solidarity among the Kampuchean, Soviet and Vietnamese workers. Moreover, this success was achieved due to the fact that our cadres, personnel and workers have had firm confidence in the correct line of the KNUFNS and have thoroughly grasped the difficult situation of our people due to shortages left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. In conclusion, the comrade vice minister exhorted cadres, personnel and workers to continue to strive in order to fulfill all tasks well and achieve more victories in the future."

In conclusion, a representative of workers pledged to fulfill all tasks assigned by the KPRC. The ceremony ended in a joyful and intimate atmosphere.

CSO: 4212

KHUN CHHY PRAISES ROAD, BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

BK110302 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] On 5 December, Comrade Khun Chhy, vice minister of communications and posts, paid a visit to Batheay Bridge [Kompong Cham Province] on Route 6. He was accompanied by Comrade Sar Kheng, deputy chief of cabinet of the party Central Committee; Comrade (Chan Chum), assistant to the minister of communications, transportation and posts; and many cadres of the ministry.

Upon his arrival, the comrade vice minister received a warm welcome from the workers, personnel and cadres of the Overland Bridge and Highway Department, from the People's Revolutionary Committee of Cheung Prey District and from the local people.

The director of the Overland Bridge and Highway Department gave a report on the brilliant success achieved by our workers who have strived to build and repair bridges and roads damaged by flood waters in September 1980. He pointed out: With the assistance of the revolutionary state power, our workers have constructed 131 meters of bridge, thus enabling traffic to resume since October 1980.

Vice Minister Khun Chhy congratulated the achievements of the workers of the Overland Bridge and Highway Department to reestablish traffic on Route 6, thus facilitating the transportation of various goods from the central commission to various localities in accordance with the goals of the third transportation campaign of the KPRC. He stressed: Despite the shortage of materials, but based on the spirit of independence and mastery of the revolution and on the spirit of unswerving struggle our workers have successively achieved good feats in repairing roads and bridges on various routes.

On this occasion, a comrade representing the district people's revolutionary committee also pledged to actively participate in national reconstruction, particularly in fully maintaining bridges and roads to ensure the prompt transportation of goods to the people.

CSO: 4212

BRIEFS

GDR COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION--A delegation of the GDR naval and air communications led by Comrade Doctor Rentner, minister of communications [name and rank as heard], arrived at noon on 12 December 1980 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications and Posts. On hand to welcome the delegation were Comrade Khun Chhy, vice minister of communications and posts; Comrade (Chan Chim), assistant to the vice minister; Comrade Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea; and many cadres and personnel of the Ministry of Communications and Posts. [Text] [BK150333 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 12 Dec 80]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV--After successfully completing a visit to Vietnam, a delegation of the Voice of the Kampuchean People, led by Comrade Un Dara, director general of the radio, arrived at Pochentong Airport at 1105 on 8 December. Greeting the delegation at the airport were female Comrade Som Kim Suor, deputy director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People; Comrade Chan Min, deputy director general of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA; Comrade (Nguyen Van Tho), deputy head of the Vietnamese experts attached to the radio; and several cadres, personnel and workers of the Voice of the Kampuchean People. Also on hand was Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Kampuchea. [Text] [BK090928 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80]

WESTERN REGION BATTLE REPORT--In November our comrades in arms on the western region battlefield put 212 Vietnamese aggressors out of action, including killing a one-star colonel. We destroyed a C-25 radio, a quantity of assorted weapons, a company position, three barracks and a quantity of war materiel. We seized 3 B-40's, 6 AK's, 3 AR-15's, an M-79, 14 B-40 rockets, 420 rounds of AK ammunition, 14 M-79 grenades, and a quantity of war materiel. As for the system of primitive weapons, we made and planted 1,310,000 spikes and dug 1,700 punji pitfalls. [Excerpt] [BK210802 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Dec 80]

GUERRILLAS AMBUSH VIETNAMESE--At 1100 on 13 December, our army and guerrillas ambushed a 150-hp motorboat of the Vietnamese enemy carrying troops from Koh Kong town to (Chhay Dach) on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield. When the motorboat reached the point of our ambush, our army and guerrillas opened at it with assorted guns, destroying both the motorboat and 107 Vietnamese troops aboard. Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and peolpe on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield. [Text] [BK191111 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Dec 80]

CENTRAL REGION BATTLE REPORT--In November, our comrades in arms on the central region battlefield put out of action 575 troops of the Vietnamese aggressors, including the killing of a major and a platoon commander; destroyed a jeep, an M-79, a B-40, a drum-magazine machinegun, 9 AK's, 2 military barracks, and 4 trenches; and seized 2 B-40's, a drum-magazine machinegun, 5 AK's, 920 AK rounds, 32 B-40 rockets, 30 cans of humanitarian food aid and a quantity of other materiel. In their efforts to build a primitive weapons system, our comrades in arms produced and planted 634,800 new punji stakes, dug 750 punji pitfalls and made 470 automatic crossbows. [Excerpt] [BK190828 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Dec 80]

EASTERN REGION BATTLE REPORT--In November our comrades in arms on the eastern region battlefield put 101 Vietnamese aggressors out of action and destroyed an M-79. We seized an M-79, 14 M-79 grenades, 8 B-40 rockets and a quantity of other materiel. Regarding the system of primitive weapons, we made and planted 81,700 new spikes and dug 410 punji pitfalls. [Excerpt] [BK200855 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Dec 80]

GUERRILLA ATTACK IN PAILIN--At 0400 on 30 November our commandos on the Pailin battlefield raided the position of a Vietnamese company at the Kandie Hao banana plantation west of Pang Roloem on Route 10. After an hour of fighting we completely liberated and occupied this Kandie Hao position, killing 27 Vietnamese, including a two-star lieutenant commanding the company, and wounding 32 other Vietnamese troops. The survivors fled in disorder from the position. We destroyed 9 military buildings, 19 assorted weapons--including an 82-mm mortar, a 60-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm machinegun, a B-40 and a B-41--and seized 3,600 rounds of AK ammunition, 28 B-40 and B-41 rockets and some war materiel. Long live our courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Route 10-Pailin battlefield! [Text] [BK070350 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Dec 80]

AMMUNITION DEPOT RAIDED--On 1 December our special guerrillas raided a Vietnamese enemy ammunition depot that was part of the enemy's position in Phkoam village, 28 km east of the Thmar Puok District seat. In a lighting attack we killed 16 Vietnamese troops. The survivors deserted their position. We blew up the ammunition depot in the position, which caused a fire that burned for 1 hour. After successfully completing this mission, our special guerrillas pulled out and returned to their base. Long live our courageous army, guerrillas and people of Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province! [Text] [BK070752 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian tO Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Dec 80]

BATTAMBANG BATTLE REPORT--Following the successful liberation of the Vietnamese defense system at the Samlot district office, our army and guerrillas continued their attacks to cut the enemy's communications lines and to besiege Vietnamese positions. Our army and guerrillas raided four Vietnamese positions along the Samlot-Route 10 path at 2300 on 28 November, at (O Roka), at (Kbal Prolien), at (O Chak Khnea) and at Boeng Ampil or (Re Dek). During these attacks, we killed or wounded 52 with 27 bodies left in various places.

We destroyed a 60-mm mortar and a 12.7-mm machinegun, and seized a quantity of ammunitions and war materiel. We completely liberated and controlled a portion of this road, thus totally disrupting the enemy's communications line between Route 10 and Samlot. It should also be noted that another portion of this road joining (Troung Khla) to Samlot had previously been cut. Long live the valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield, Battambang Province! [Text] [BK060926 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Dec 80]

SRV COMPANIES DESERT--In November, two Vietnamese companies deserted their ranks from the Western Leach District battlefield [Pursat Province], fled along Route 6 and arrived in Siem Reap Province on 26 November. [Excerpt] [BK060922 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Dec 80]

GREETINGS TO THAI KING--To His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet of the Kingdom of Thailand, Bangkok: Your Majesty, on the propitious celebration of your birthday, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the government of Democratic Kampuchea, and in my own name, I am very elated to extent to you my warm congratulations and sincere regards. I wish Your Majesty good health, longevity, happiness and more successes to your noble mission. I wish the Kingdom of Thailand lofty prestige, and the Thai people prosperity and well-being forever. Availing myself of this precious opportunity, I would like to reiterate my most heartfelt and profound gratitude to your majesty, to the royal family, to the royal government, and to the Thai people for their successive and comprehensive efforts in support of the just national cause of our Kampuchean people. May the traditional and centuries-old bond of friendship between our two countries and peoples grow forever stronger. Please, Your Majesty, accept my regards. Democratic Kampuchea, 2 December 1980 [Text] [BK050745 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Dec 80]

SAMLOT BATTLE REPORT--In November our comrades in arms on the Samlot battlefield in Battambang Province killed or wounded 1,450 Vietnamese aggressors' troops; smashed 3 trucks, 3 82-mm and 5 60-mm mortars, a 12.8-mm and a 12.7-mm machine-guns, 7 M-30 machineguns, 6 drum-magazine machineguns, 9 Goryunov guns, 5 M-79's, 30 B-40's and B-41's, 67 AK's, 5 AR-15's, a C-25 radio set, 3 command posts and 86 military barracks; and seized a 60-mm mortar, 9 mines, 3 crates of AK rounds, 25 B-40 rockets and a quantity of various items. Moreover, our comrades in arms destroyed 20 big and small positions of the Vietnamese enemy, liberated and took control of 3 enemy positions and totally cut and took control of the stretches of road from Route 10 to Samlot and from Samlot to Trung Khla. Compared with the 1,000-enemy-loss-a-month plan, our comrades in arms carried out 145 percent of the plan, that is, over-fulfilled it by 45 percent. In the building of a primitive weapons system, our comrades in arms produced and planted 879,600 new punji stakes, dug 900 punji pitfalls, made 400 automatic bows and felled 370 trees to block roads. [Excerpt] [BK111145 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Dec 80]

WESTERN LEACH BATTLE--In November our comrades in arms on the Western Leach District battlefield put out of action 805 Vietnamese troops, including a battalion commander killed; destroyed an 82-mm and a 60-mm mortars, 5 M-30 machineguns, 3 drum-magazine machineguns, 11 B-40's and B-41's, 18 AK's, an M-79, a pistol, a command post, 17 military barracks, 26 trenches and a telephone set; and seized 12 AK's, an M-79, 2,000 AK rounds, 6 M-79 grenades, 27 mines and a quantity of various materiel. In their efforts to build a primitive weapons system, our comrades in arms produced and planted 2,538,200 new punji stakes, dug 500 punji pitfalls and made 800 automatic bows and 520 snares. [Excerpt] [BK111143 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Dec 80]

GUERRILLAS RAID AIRFIELD--At 2000 on 3 December, our guerrillas raided a Vietnamese position at the O Sralau airfield on the Sisophon south of Route 5-Bavel battlefield. We put 71 Vietnamese troops out of action while the remainder fled in disarray, leaving behind 31 dead, including 2 members of the battalion command, a Goryunov gun and 3 drum-magazine guns. We destroyed five ammunition, rice and war materiel depots; the ammunition depot exploded throughout the day. We also destroyed 11 trenches and seized 3 AK's, 13 cans of humanitarian food aid and a quantity of other materiel. We controlled the position until 0300 the next morning, and then withdrew to our base. Long live the valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon south of Route 5-Bavel battlefield! [Text] [BK110322 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Dec 80]

KOH KONG-KOMPONG SOM BATTLES--In November, our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield put 2,974 Vietnamese troops out of action, including killing a battalion commander, 3 three-star lieutenants, a two-star lieutenant, a one-star lieutenant, 3 company commanders and 3 commune leaders. We destroyed 4 trucks, a motorcycle, 5 DK-75's, a DR-82, 10 82-mm mortars, 10 60-mm mortars, 6 12.7-mm and 12.8-mm machineguns, 3 M-30 machineguns, 13 M-79's, 13 Goryunov guns, 15 B-40's and B-41's, 355 AK's, 2 drum-magazine guns, and 3 C-25 radios. We also destroyed a 150-hp and 2 37-hp motorboats, an ammunition depot, 56 barracks and 22 trenches as well as 9 train cars and a quantity of war materiel. Our comrades in arms seized 2 DK-75's, a DK-82, an 82-mm mortar, a 60-mm mortar, 19 B-40's and B-41's, 16 drum-magazine guns, 8 M-79's, 16 Goryunov guns, 137 AK's, 301 Soviet A-2 mines, 15 handgrenades, 85 B-40 rockets, 55 AK magazines, 44 crates and 1,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 bags of rice, 270 cans of humanitarian food aid and a quantity of war materiel. We also liberated a battalion position, three company positions and fully controlled the Lateritic Road from Trapeang Rung to Andong Toek. Compared with the 1,500-enemy-loss-per-month target, we achieved 148.26 percent, or over 48 percent above the plan. Regarding the primitive weapons system, we made 1,874,300 new spikes, planted 734,700 punji stakes, dug 250 punji pitfalls, set 130 snares and planted 450 landmines. [Excerpt] [BK110422 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Dec 80]

EASTERN REGION BATTLE REPORTS--In November, our comrades in arms on the Eastern Region battlefield put 530 of the Vietnamese aggressor troops out of action. We destroyed a rifle and an AR-15, and seized an M-79, an AK, 12 M-79 grenades, 16 B-40 rockets, 12 landmines, 500 rounds of AK ammunition, 20 handgrenades and a quantity of other materiel. Compared with the monthly plan for 300, we achieved 176.66 percent or almost 77 percent above the target. Regarding the system of primitive weapons, we made and planted 1,208,000 spikes, dug 250 punji pitfalls, set 480 snares, and felled trees to block a number of significant roads. [Excerpt] [BK170822 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Dec 80]

BATTAMBANG AMBUSHES--At 2200 on 12 December our army and guerrillas raided a Vietnamese position at Phum Kanhchang on the Samlot battlefield in Battambang Province, killing 5 Vietnamese troops, wounding 15 others, destroying 2 military barracks and 5 trenches, and seizing a 60-mm mortar, a B-41 and 3 AK's. The survivors fled in great panic from the Kanhchang position toward Anlung Puok. At a little distance from Kanhchang, they ran into our first ambush. We detonated mines, killing 33 of them on the spot and destroying 3 B-40's, a B-41, 2 drum-magazine machineguns and 4 AK's. The survivors fled on toward Anlung Puok but fell into our second ambush. We killed 20 of them, including a two-star lieutenant company commander, wounded 10 others and destroyed a 60-mm mortar, a drum-magazine machinegun and 15 AK's. The rest fled into the Anlung Puok position. An hour later, a Vietnamese company moving from the Anlung Puok position to O Reang Khen ran into our third ambush. We detonated mines, killing 40 Vietnamese troops, wounding 30 others and destroying a 60-mm mortar, a B-41, 4 B-40's, 20 AK's and a C-25 radio set. At 1000 on 13 December, a Vietnamese platoon moving from the position at the Samlot District seat to the artillery command post at (Kampout Don Rong) ran into our ambush. We detonated mines, killing five of them and wounding seven others. In sum, we killed or wounded 165 Vietnamese troops. After controlling the Kanhchang position for one whole night and the next morning, we withdrew back to our base. We totally protected our forces. Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield in Battambang Province! [Text] [BK170408 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Dec 80]

PREAH VIHEAR BATTLEFIELD--In November, our comrades in arms on the Chhep-Choam Khsan battlefield in Preah Vihear Province put out of action 918 troops of the Vietnamese aggressors, including the killing of a company commander; destroyed 2 trucks, a DK-82, an 82-mm mortar, 2 B-40's, an M-79, 3 M-72's, a drum-magazine machinegun, 15 AK's, 3 C-25 radio sets, an ammunition depot, 5 warehouses, all the weapons in 15 military buildings, 42 military barracks, 5 trenches and lines of the enemy defense system; and seized an 80-mm mortar, 7 B-40's and B-41's, 18 AK's, 4 M-79's and a quantity of war materiel. Compared with the 800-enemy-loss-a-month plan, our comrades in arms carried out 114.75 percent of the plan, overfulfilling it by almost 15 percent. In their efforts to build a primitive weapons system, our comrades in arms produced 992,500 new punji stakes, dug 880 punji pitfalls and made 760 automatic bows and 510 snares. [Excerpt] [BK160744 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Dec 80]

PAILIN BATTLE REPORTS--In November, our comrades in arms on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield put 1,350 Vietnamese aggressor troops out of action. We destroyed a truck, 3 82-mm mortars, 4 60-mm mortars, a 12.7-mm machinegun, an M-30 machinegun, 25 B-40's and B-41's, 31 AK's, 9 M-79's and 4 drum-magazine guns, as well as 80 trenches and 45 barracks. We seized a 60-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm machinegun, an M-30 machinegun, an M-79, 6 B-40's and B-41's, a drum-magazine gun, 81 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 11,930 rounds of AK ammunition, 29 handgrenades, 702 Soviet mines, 28 M-69 mines, 3 crates of humanitarian food aid, and a quantity of other materiel. We also liberated and took control of six enemy positions. Compared with the 800-enemy-loss-per-month target, we achieved 168.75 percent, surpassing the target by almost 69 percent. Regarding the system of primitive weapons, we made and planted 961,300 new spikes, dug 500 punji pitfalls, set 400 automatic bows, and felled 380 trees to block roads. [Excerpt] [BK140342 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Dec 80]

BATTAMBANG BATTLEFIELD REPORTS--In November our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-South of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield in Battambang Province put out of action 1,245 troops of the Vietnamese enemy, including the killing of a one-star colonel and 3 captains; destroyed 2 pistols, 7 M-79's, 9 B-40's, a Goryunov gun, 12 drum-magazine machineguns, a truck, 2 C-25 radio sets, 14 trenches, 25 military barracks, 6 rice and ammunition depots and a bridge; and seized a 60-mm mortar, 2 Goryunov guns, an M-79, 5 B-40's, 9 drum-magazine machineguns, 24 AK's, 16 AR-15's, 9 CKC's, 20 M-79 grenades, 1,240 Goryunov rounds, 18 crates and 438 rounds of AK ammunition, 147 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 10 Claymore mines, 429 R-2 mines, 50 handgrenades, 2 C-25 radio sets and a quantity of various documents and materiel. Our comrades in arms liberated and took control of an enemy position and captured 10 enemy troops alive. [Words indistinct] 1,500-enemy-loss-a-month plan, our comrades in arms carried out 83 percent of the plan. In their efforts to build a primitive weapons system, our comrades in arms produced and planted 3,841,000 new punji stakes, dug 2,300 new punji pitfalls, made 180 new automatic bows and felled 630 trees to block roads. [Excerpt] [BK150518 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Dec 80]

SIEM REAP ANGKOR ATTACK--On 2 December our guerrillas ambushed and set ablaze a truck of the Vietnamese enemy on a road in the big circle of the Angkor complex in Siem Reap Province, killing 15 Vietnamese troops, wounding 10 others and destroying 20 assorted weapons and all the materiel aboard the truck. Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people in Siem Reap Province! [Text] [BK121254 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Dec 80]

SIEM REAY-ODDAR MEANCHEY BATTLES--In November our comrades in arms on the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey battlefield put out of action 813 troops of the Vietnamese aggressors, including the killing of a company commander; destroyed 3 trucks, 20 B-40's, 33 AK's, 2 M-79's, 4 AR-15's, an ammunition depot, 18 trenches and 15 military barracks; and seized 3 drum-magazine machineguns, 16 AK's, an M-79, 17 AR-15's, 13 B-40 rockets, 1,480 AK rounds and 92 mines. Our comrades in arms liberated nine villages in Banteay Srei and Svay Leu districts of Siem Reap Province. In their efforts to build a primitive weapons network, our comrades in arms produced and planted 867,850 new punji stakes, dug 1,500 new punji pitfalls, made 500 automatic bows and 300 snares, and felled a number of trees to block roads. [Excerpt] [BK150740 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Dec 80]

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA--On 20 November 1980, Mr Meas Samnang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK, presented his credentials to Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. In his cordial talks with the Kampuchean ambassador, the Bulgarian president affirmed that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries permits the consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two peoples. He praised that the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries is a great force in the safeguarding of lasting peace and stability in this region and the rest of the world. On 17 November, Meas Samnang met with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. The Bulgarian minister noted that the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have created various difficulties to the Kampuchean people in their national reconstruction and sought to undermine the Kampuchean revolution. But, he added, these difficulties will be surmounted and their (?dirty lies) are doomed to meet with failure, because the Kampuchean people are not alone in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Laos, Vietnam, Bulgaria and other brotherly countries and the peace- and justice-loving people in the world are always by the side of the PRK. [Text] [BK271027 Phnom Penh International Service in English 0000 GMT 27 Nov 80]

SIHANOUK REJECTS ALLIANCE--Beijing, 13 Dec (AFP)--Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk today again ruled out any possibility of an alliance with the ousted Khmer Rouge regime, which two weeks ago asked to meet with the prince to discuss ways of overthrowing the current Vietnam-supported Phnom Penh regime. However, in a statement to Agence France-Presse from his home in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, the prince said he "morally supported all patriotic forces that are struggling against Vietnamese colonialism." "My divorce from the Khmer Rouge is total and irreversible," Prince Sihanouk said. The prince said his statement was meant as a formal response to a proposal made by the Khmer Rouge, in the form of an interview given a fortnight ago to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY by Ieng Sary, a Khmer Rouge leader. [Text] [OW130438 Hong Kong AFP in English 0434 GMT 13 Dec 80]

CSO: 4220

MOSCOW RADIO INTERVIEWS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

BK041248 Moscow Radio in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Interview with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and premier of LPDR, by Vientiane-based station correspondent; date not given--recorded]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends, I am very pleased to have an opportunity to speak over Soviet television prior to the great festival of the Lao people--the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR.

On 2 December 1975, the National Congress of the People's Representatives declared the establishment of the LPDR. In realizing their earnest aspirations, the Lao people have achieved an historic success after going through a difficult struggle full of sacrifices under the leadership of the LPRP.

Following the establishment of the LPDR, the Lao revolution entered a new stage, that of socialist transformation and construction. The LPDR has become another member of the socialist community and its outpost in Southeast Asia. In the past 5 years our party led the people to concentrate all their strength on simultaneously carrying out two strategic tasks, that is, defending the country and building socialism. During this period, we scored achievements which are worthy of our pride in our first steps on the road toward socialism.

On the agricultural front, thanks to the expansion of our material foundations the acreage for rice cultivation has increased by as much as 4 percent as compared with that in 1975; the grain output has increased by 31 percent and the number of animals has increased by 35 percent as compared with 1977. The acreage for industrial crops cultivation has increased by twofold. The movement of setting up agricultural cooperatives has developed. Though lacking experience, some outstanding cooperatives have emerged.

In the industrial sphere, hundreds of factories have been restored and have resumed normal production. Some important new factories have been constructed. The networks of state-run shops and cooperatives has developed. The communications and transport branch has increased its service capability and built more material foundations.

The task of primary education, the elimination of illiteracy and cultural training, has rapidly developed. Today, 94 percent of all cantons throughout the country have done away with illiteracy. The number of school children and students attending colleges has increased by threefold as compared with the period before the liberation of the country.

Free medical services have reached cantons, villages and even the most remote areas. Never before has our country gone through such profound changes so rapidly in such a short period of time.

Under the new system, the people have resolutely concentrated all their strength and intelligence on consolidating the revolutionary administration, strengthening the all-people national defense, maintaining public order in the country and defeating subversive schemes of the enemy.

Our entire people are celebrating the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR with joy and happiness and are very proud of the achievements they have scored. At present, in factories, plants, agricultural cooperatives and construction enterprises, enthusiastic and extensive movements have been launched to emulate in scoring achievements to welcome the historic day. The Lao people are now entrusted with great and heavy tasks. We firmly believe that with their spirit of loving the country and socialism, with the spirit of unity among the Lao people of all nationalities throughout the country, with the special relationship and all-round cooperation, and with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Lao people, however, under the leadership of the LPRP, will surmount all difficulties, safeguard the gains of the revolution and win them successes on the path of building a prosperous, socialist Laos.

Our party, the government and all the Lao people know well that all successes of the Lao revolution won during the resistance struggle against the U.S. imperialists in the past and in the current cause of national defense and socialist construction cannot be separated from the precious, great, prompt and effective support and assistance of the CPSU, government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union.

We are happy and greatly rejoice at learning that after the establishment of the LPDR new contents and qualities have emerged from the Laos-USSR friendship. The multilateral cooperation between the two fraternal countries and our two peoples has been strengthened and developed with each passing day. Soviet assistance has rapidly given us the strength to build socialist foundations and to strengthen our national defense potentials.

The Lao-Soviet summit meeting held in Crimea this August is a new symbol of the mutual understanding and close cooperation between our two countries.

Under the present situation in which the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles and colluding with the imperialists and reactionaries of all types to counter and sabotage the three countries in Indochina and create tension in Southeast Asia, it is impossible to safeguard peace, stability and security in this region of the world without the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

I take this opportunity to extend fraternal salutations and to express profound gratitude to the CPSU, government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union led by esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev for giving their lofty international assistance and unswerving support to the Lao revolution.

I wish the Soviet people fine success in their Tenth Five-Year Plan and glorious achievements in their emulation to welcome the forthcoming 26th Party Congress.

CSO: 4206

PRODUCTION, EXPORT FIGURES FOR ELECTRICITY, WOOD REPORTED

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-15 Oct 80 pp 4, 14

["Letters Answered" column"]

[Excerpt] The third letter comes from a Lao student at Sofia University in Bulgaria, who asks what the total kilowatt production of Nam Ngeum Dam is. How much is sent to Thailand? What country buys most of the coffee and cardamom? What kinds of wood sell well? What is the total annual revenue from electricity, export of coffee, cardamom, and wood?

Answer: The total production of Nam Ngeum Dam electricity now is 393,402,900 kilowatt hours. Thailand for the first 6 months of 1980 received 338,264,000 kilowatt hours. Most of the export of wood, cardamom, and coffee goes to Japan, but there are other recipient countries, too. The wood that has the best sale is pterocarpus macrocarpus. When circumstances allow it, we will let you know the revenue from each.

9615
CSO: 4206

RICE SALES TO STATE, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REVEALED

Pak Ou Rice Sales

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 25 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] In the beginning of October the people of the five cantons which are under Pak Ou District, Luang Prabang Province, namely, Pak Ou, Hat Pang, Houei Kok, Houei Chek, and Phon Kham, volunteered to bring their surplus rice, after calculating their household needs, to sell to the state. This amounted to about 29 tons. Not only did the sale of rice increase household incomes, it represented the performance of the rights and duties of the citizens.

Distillery Production

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] From January to September 1980 the production of liquor and other alcoholic beverages to meet the requirements of society progressively achieved good results. It is well known that the Lao Viang Distillery is one enterprise of the Vientiane Industry and Trade Service.

In this period production was 90 proof Pan Thong and Bon Yna liquor, 27,140 liters distilled, valued at 1,241,611.45 kip.

At present all the workers of the distillery continue to fulfill the end of the year plan very vigorously to balance the production goal for 1980. They scored achievements to celebrate the fifth anniversary of National Day on 2 December.

Bo O Factory Production Statistics

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] From January to Septembe- 1980 all the workers of the can factory, subordinate to the Vientiane Industry and Handicrafts Company, (factory located at Ban Bo O), determined to produce adequate agricultural tools and household utensils.

In this period they were able to make 13,464 water buckets, size 17, 15, 14, which exceeded planned goals and 197 vegetable watering cans, size 20 and 10, which had a total value of 333,494.46 kip. The factory workers now are continuing to perform their specialized tasks with all vigor.

Brick Production

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] From January to September 1980 all the workers of the brick factory, which is subordinate to the Vientiane Industry and Trade Service, raised their sense of responsibility in their specialized tasks to achieve significant production. In this period they were able to make 1,375,283 bricks, valued at 1,110,246 kip.

Luang Prabang Rice Sales

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 5 Nov 80 p A2

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). From the end of September to 21 October 1980 the members of various agricultural cooperatives in Nan District, Luang Prabang Province, brought their surplus rice, after calculating the needs of their household, to sell to the state. This amounted to more than 21 tons, of which 632 kg was husked rice. The sale not only brought income to the households and the agricultural cooperative units but it also gave the state funds for building the national economic base.

Sayaboury Rice Sales

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 5 Nov 80 p A3

[Text] At the end of October 1980 the people of Na Khen Canton, Phiang District, Sayaboury Province, brought their surplus rice, after the family needs were met, to sell to the state at a fair price. This was over 12 tons. The sale of the rice to the state is a duty of the citizens, by which every one must give a part of his income to the state, to provide capital for the task of governing, protecting, and building the nation. It also provides increased income for the household to improve their living conditions day by day.

Luang Prabang Bakery Production

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Nov 80 p A3

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). From the beginning of the year to the present the workers of the bakery, under the Luang Prabang Province Industry and Trade Service, put forth strenuous effort to produce various types of bakery goods enthusiastically, an attitude appropriate for the workers in the new regime. In this period they made more than 10 tons of bakery goods, exceeding last year's plan by 423 kg. At present the workers are joyfully competing in production to achieve much greater production than before, assuring quality, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of National Day on 2 December.

Saravane District Sales

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Oct 80 p A6

[Excerpt] Vientiane (KPL). From the beginning of the year to the present the trade cadres of Lamam District, Saravane Province, paid attention to bringing goods of various kinds to sell to the cadres, soldiers, and the general public along with buying many agricultural and forest products from the people. The goods sold were more than 7,600 meters of cloth, 4,100 skeins of cotton, 11,900 skirts, 12,300 bars of soap, 9,000 pots, hoes, shovels, and other household utensils. The agricultural produce and forest products purchased from the people were 30 tons of coffee, over 170 tons of unhusked rice, and dozens of tons of animal bones, hides, and other items.

9615
CSO: 4206

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, POTENTIAL OF SAYABOURY DESCRIBED

Population Figures, Ethnicity

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Sayaboury Province is beautiful and rich.

Sayaboury Province stretches a long portion of the length of the northern region of Laos and lies along the western bank of the Mekong River. It has a total area of 18,400 square kilometers. On the west it borders on Thailand for 520 kilometers and on the east it is bordered by Louang Namtha, Udomsai, Luang Prabang, and Vientiane provinces.

The population of Sayaboury Province totals 207,000 persons including 25,397 Lao Theing and 14,827 Lao Sung.

Administratively, Sayaboury Province is divided into seven districts, namely Xieng How, Hongsa, Sayaboury, Phieng, Paklai, Kenthao and Boten. These are further divided into 58 cantons and 616 villages. Ethnic minorities live in small villages of from 15 to 20 houses that are widely scattered on the mountain tops and small stream valleys. The ethnic Lao Lum people tend to establish large villages of from 100 to 600 houses along the banks of large streams and rivers that are navigable so they can use the streams and rivers for making a living, commerce and association.

Self-Sufficiency in Agriculture

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The Agricultural Field

Plains make up only 40 percent of Sayaboury Province with the remainder being mountainous. As a result there are many difficulties for agriculture. Paddy fields cover an area of only 33,690 hectares but dry fields cover a larger area.

The Hongsa District plain is the broadest plain in Sayaboury Province and covers an area of 3,335 hectares. Besides that there are the Phieng District plain and the Sayaboury District plain that are not quite so large. The majority of people in the districts of Paklai, Kenthao, Boten and all other districts, no matter what ethnic or tribal group they belong to, perform shifting agriculture.

There are two types of soil in Sayaboury Province. In the five central and southern districts the soil is red clay in which crop failure frequently occurs when favorable rainfall does not occur during a growing season and shifting agriculture is successful only on the banks of large streams. In the two northern districts, i.e., Xieng Hon and Hongsa, the soil is rich and a mixture of clay and sandy soil. This type of soil is quite suitable for crop growing so these two provinces have become the rice basket of Sayaboury Province.

There are also many other difficulties that interfere with agriculture in Sayaboury Province. Every year farmers encounter and have to fight against natural pests, especially caterpillars, mice and birds, that cause crop damage while the rice is ripening on the stalk and this is a serious, significant problem.

Despite the difficulties and with the correct policy guidance of the party and state and the close leadership of local revolutionary administrative authorities, the multi-ethnic people of Sayaboury Province, who had brave, firm faith in victory, decided on a high campaign to carry out the plans and policies of the party effectively and efficiently. Based on an awareness of the national interest and a community spirit, the farmers, from scattered pursuit of making a living, all turned to join organizations such as farmers' solidarity units, labor pooling units and agricultural cooperatives. Although the enemy has concentrated on propaganda to confuse in hopes of destroying collective organizations, to date the farmers have maintained their collective spirit and 18.2 percent have voluntarily become members of 125 agricultural cooperatives spread throughout all the districts.

The past 5 years of progress on the path of socialist revolution have improved the living conditions of the people noticeably. As the chairman of the Sayaboury Province administrative committee has said, our province's annual requirements for rice consumption equals 70,000 tons but our actual annual production of rice equals 75,000 tons. In other words, each year we have 5,000 tons of rice to export from the province. The reason for the increase in the quantity of foodstuffs is the widespread improvement and expansion of crop lands. In the past 5 years throughout Saraboury Province they have been able to clear 250 hectares of new paddy fields. The 1,404 hectares of dry-season rice fields is a new element that has originated under the new regime. The growing of dry-season rice, from being considered difficult and unrewarding, has progressed to a normal condition or as it is called "an occupation that could not be cut off."

Coupled with the above the growing of starchy crops began to carry out the plans of the party and state beginning with the day the nation was liberated and it is currently undergoing a strong expansion. Each year they are able to harvest up to 46,926 tons of dried corn to be used as animal feed and to be exported abroad.

Development Potential Noted

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpt] In carrying out the plans and policies of the party and state for the last 5 years the local, revolutionary, administrative authorities of Sayaboury Province have guided the multi-ethnic people to energetic construction of irrigation dams. Besides repairing two medium-size barrier dams, i.e., the Phieng River Dam Number One and the Tan River Dam, to restore them to normal service to agriculture the people of many localities have used their own resources and labor to construct a total of 363 small-size dams. Altogether now in Sayaboury Province there are 9,450 hectares of paddy land that are not dependent upon rainfall because they get sufficient water from irrigation dams. This is 28.5 percent of all paddy land in the province and is a wonderful accomplishment of the people of Sayaboury in the initial phase. The people of Sayaboury Province understand that, "we only need irrigation dams for agriculture in order to realize our desire to progress to large-scale production and to establish agricultural cooperatives or communes."

There are currently 816 domesticated elephants in Sayaboury Province making it the province with the greatest elephant population in Laos. This is an indication of the wealth of Sayaboury Province. It also has large numbers of other animals, such as 63,500 water buffaloes, 15,000 cattle, and 3,200 horses. Yard animals, such as pigs, ducks and chickens, have also expanded due to prevention of diseases and epidemics. There are 56,000 pigs and 538,000 ducks and chickens.

Forestry, Industrial Work

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Forests cover 60 percent of the area of Sayaboury Province. Teak and khamphi-wood are the most valuable trees in this locality. In Sayaboury Province teak trees grow everywhere without any necessity to plant or care for them. Any tree you look at has a massive trunk and is very tall. In some spots the forests are thick with nothing but teak trees. As a result Sayaboury Province is widely known as "the teak province." The greatest concentration of teak trees is in Paklai District where about 20 percent of the trees are teak.

Annually up to 1,500 cubic meters of lumber are cut in Sayaboury Province for sale or for use in making useful items, so replacement trees must be planted every year as well. But there is also a great amount of unfortunate damage caused, for example, by shifting agriculture. Up to 15,000 hectares of forest are destroyed a year in order to clear land for shifting agriculture. The Sayaboury Province party committee has designated this to be an important and urgent problem for solution using the methods of mobilizing the people to give up shifting agriculture in favor of establishing permanent agricultural settlements and of mobilizing the people to plant trees everywhere.

Industry and Handicrafts

Industry in Sayaboury Province is still in a very limited, weak condition. There are only three sawmills, namely the Nam Tian, Thadeua and Paklai sawmills. Besides those there are only 150 rice mills that also come under the heading of industry in Sayaboury Province.

The people of Sayaboury Province are able to produce an estimated annual total of 200,000 meters of cloth, 5,800 butcher knives, 1,000 axes and 2,500 scythes. These are examples and they are able to satisfy 20 percent of the annual demand. They are 42 percent self-sufficient in salt which is distilled from salt mines in four locations in Boten and Phieng districts. The person in charge of handicrafts in the province has said, "we will be completely self-sufficient in salt before very many years." He was referring to plans for improving the capabilities of the existing salt mines and to search for new salt deposits that are currently being carried out.

Communications Poor, Private Sector Active

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Commerce

As stated before the people of Sayaboury Province live in small villages, especially the minority groups, and the villages tend to be spread far apart. There are only 300-plus kilometers of roads. That said, one can easily see that Sayaboury Province has many difficulties for traffic and distribution of goods. For example, in Xieng How, Hongsa, Boten, Kenthao and Paklai districts, and even in Phieng and Sayaboury districts, the latter being the seat of the provincial capital, the transportation of goods must employ elephants, horses and humans for the most part.

The local revolutionary administrative authorities have sought methods to solve the problem rapidly. First, they established eight state stores, at least one in every district. Then they expanded commercial outlets down to the people and expanded cooperative stores widely covering 80 percent of the cantons in the province. Most of the cooperative stores have been set up far from any district or provincial stores. There has also been a policy of splitting a percentage of the profits with over 600 private traders in order to encourage them to take state goods and sell them to people in places that have neither state nor cooperative stores.

Since 1975, annually the province has imported an average of over 4 million kip worth of goods to be sold within the province and has exported an average of over 6 million kip worth of goods from within the province, such as lumber, forest products and agricultural products, to sell outside the province or outside the country. Since export figures exceed those of imports, this is evidence that the economy or the value of all types of goods in the province is firmly assured. Sayaboury Province has trading ties with Thailand with imports and exports totaling not less than 2 million kip yer year.

In the past 5 years the most significant accomplishment of the Sayaboury Province Department of Public Works is the completion of construction of a 150-kilometer road from Phiang District to Paklai District. The completion of construction of a new road such as this is very significant. Besides making travel more convenient, it represents an attack on the backwardness which has existed here for thousands of years. Even though this new road is usuable only in the dry season, it is a foundation and is capable of responding to the demands of a rapidly developing situation.

In order to facilitate commercial traffic and popular travel the Sayaboury Province administrative authorities organized private vehicle owners and private boat owners into a land transport company and a water transport company. The land transport company has 22 vehicles and the water transport company has 26 boats of 10 tons displacement or less. They both operate like state enterprises. In addition the province has set up one state transport company comprising 32 trucks and 4 60-ton boats. All three transport companies have important roles in the work of building the new order. The amount transported annually has increased an average of 2,000 tons by land and 7,000 tons by water.

The progress in communications in Sayaboury Province is a source of satisfaction to the multi-ethnic people. In the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan Sayaboury Province plans to construct an all-weather road from the north to the south.

8947
CSO: 4206

PRIVATE SECTOR ACTIVITY, PRICES, POPULATION FIGURES REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Sainam Sedon: "New Life of Thakhek District"]

[Text] When we entered Thakhek District late-season rains were sprinkling down without let-up. The rains soaked the broad evergreen forests in the plains area. But this cannot prevent activity by crowds of people. Vehicles and people pass one another on every street in town. Cadres, state functionaries and workers are getting ready to take their implements or equipment to begin their respective jobs. Farmers are carrying their produce to the central market. All the shops have opened their doors to sell an abundance of goods. There are food shops, trading stores, tailor shops and even people's cooperative stores. Each shop is filled with miscellaneous goods, fruits, vegetables and domestic animals that the shop owners have raised or found through their own resources and labor.

I went to the market on the bank of the Mekong. At the market there is still a people's cooperative meat store where each person in a family gets one-half kilogram of meat per day. In addition a state meat store sells meat regularly at from 18 to 24 kip per kilogram (pork and buffalo meat).

The rainy season is the time when the farmers of Thakhek District harvest all kinds of fruit. Every day in late afternoon young men and women are seen carrying mountains of fruit to the shops to be sold the next day. An abundance of large and small fish are also for sale.

Thakhek is a small district situated on the bank of the Mekong in central region of our country and has a population of only 18,000-plus. Some of the houses, shops and roads in the district are old. Most people live in houses or shops made of mosquito netting and boards or with tiles on walls and platform and have occupations in rice or plantation farming. In the district we see fruit and coconut trees and various kinds of fruit trees are planted in an intermingled fashion. In addition all kinds of beautiful flower bushes are scattered all over.

In Thakhek District high-voltage electricity from the Nam Ngum Dam is available and passes through Thailand. It is thus a condition and a facility for use in production such as dams, irrigation systems, sawmills, rice mills, movie theaters, etc., which make living conditions for the people of this district rich and attractive.

8947
CSO: 4206

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TRADE REQUESTS BIDS FOR FORESTRY PROJECT

Vientiane KPL in English 6 Nov 80 p 7

[Tender notice in English appearing in French language edition of KHAOSAN PATHET LAO]

[Text] The Department of Finance of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC) invites sealed tenders from member countries of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the design, manufacture, supply, testing, finishing, export packing, shipping, delivery, installation, site testing and commissioning of a sliced veneer processing line, a peeling and clipping line and certain other plymill equipment to be financed in various currencies from the special funds resources of ADB under the Lao Forestry Development Project. Such project is to be implemented by MIC through the Wood and Rattan Industry Company, a state-owned company under the jurisdiction of MIC.

Tender documents can be obtained on any working day during office hours from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Lao time) up to 16 February 1981 on payment of a non-refundable sum of US$50 per set from:

Department of Finance
Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Vientiane
Lao PDR

Fully completed sealed tenders must be submitted to the above address not later than 10:00 a.m. (Lao time) on 16 February 1981. Tenders received later than that time will not be accepted and will be returned to the tenderer unopened. Tenders will be opened in public at the premises of MIC at 10:00 a.m. on 16 February 1981 and the bid prices read aloud and recorded.

CSO: 4220

MILITARY PERSONNEL PROTEST ILLEGAL DEDUCTIONS, LOW PAY, MARRIAGE BAN

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 18 Oct 80 pp 2, 3

[Article in "Letters Answered" Column: "Pay Problems"]

[Text] Today SIANG PASASON has selected a letter from Cholachay Phutthala who is assigned to Battalion 702 to reply to questions on several matters as follows:

1. How should a unit treasury be built? If it is done by deducting three-to-five days pay from each soldier's monthly pay, is this correct?

The treasury of a unit, department, or other organization is built up by revenues from the productive or creative labor of its members and by other methods that are consistent with the guidelines and policies of the party. This means that opportunities for making revenue must be in keeping with the guidelines and policies of the party, must guarantee work, and must not be illegal.

Building a treasury by deducting several days pay from members' monthly pay is considered improper because it will have an adverse impact on their living conditions. The only exception is for dues to be paid to an organization that are specified officially.

2. Why do the military receive such small salaries? When food costs are deducted it leaves only a pittance unlike civilians.

If military salaries are compared with civilian salaries there is no difference. The pay received is based on the rank, positions and responsibilities of each individual. But the cash received by military men may be less than that received by civilians because deductions for food there are also deductions for pants, shirts, shoes, hats and bedding. Civilians receive their entire pay in cash but then must use this cash to buy the necessities of daily living.

3. Why do the armed forces not change the ban on marrying someone outside the organization?

Love is a human right which cannot be denied. But love in the capitalist system and in the new order are different. We all know what love is like

in the capitalist system. As for love in the new, socialist order, at all times it must be interrelated with the tasks of the revolution and the tasks of building socialist prosperity. This is the fundamental condition for socialist youth.

In practice the specifics of relationships under the socialist systems are not all alike. Each country has their own laws which are based on their national traditions and customs and on the actual environmental conditions affecting their countries.

In Laos ours are likewise based on the actual situation and the fine traditions of the Lao nation. The proper establishment of mutual love must meet sufficient conditions and must not impact adversely on the work or the future of both parties. At all times organizations are prepared to open a way for young couples to find happiness.

During the period of our new regime many couples have been newly married with the knowledge and approval of their organizations but a number of others have gotten married secretly. We must understand why they have done so. Sometimes mistakes may have been made. Sometimes it may be that a unit sets conditions that are not conducive because the organization takes into consideration advantages, disadvantages and future difficulties. Will the marriage be solid? Because in the new system we have adopted there is no divorce for any reason and only one husband or one wife is authorized. This is so in order to guarantee the work and the future of all our fighters and cadres.

8947
CSO: 4206

VIENTIANE REPORTS 27 NOVEMBER DEFENSE MINISTRY CEREMONY

BK041320 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2230 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 November, a ceremony was held at the National Defense Ministry's Club to officially confer ranks to middle-level military officers. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and chief of the general staff of the LPLA; Comrade Saman Vignaket, alternate member of the party Central Committee, director of the LPLA General Political Department; Comrade Somsak Saisongkham, vice minister of national defense; and high-ranking cadres in the three departments of the National Defense Ministry.

At the ceremony Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA, read an announcement opening the ceremony to confer ranks on leading comrade cadres [word indistinct] by the Central Party Military Commission, the National Defense and the LPLA Supreme Command from various local, regional and provincial units.

Subsequently, Comrade Saman Vignaket, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chief of the LPLA General Political Department, read a decree on system to confer to the cadres ranks ranging from the level of second lieutenant up to colonel.

On this occasion, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice premier, national defense minister and commander-in-chief of the LPLA, addressed the officers. First, he extended his warm congratulations to and great joy in meeting a large number of middle-level cadres who have taken part in the national liberation struggle over the past 30 years. He pointed out the heavy duties which must be shouldered by the officers. He said they must fulfill all the noble tasks entrusted to them by the country and people, and, at the same time, strive to gradually build the LPLA into a model modern army, to step up consolidation of national defense and to be prepared to fight and defend the country--an outpost of socialism--and to firmly advance socialist construction.

In response to and to translate into reality the teaching of the LPLA commander-in-chief, a representative of the middle-level officers took the rostrum to acknowledge the address. He then made a firm pledge at the ceremony that they will strive to incessantly enhance the true nature and heroic traditions of our army, to gradually build the army into a model modern army, to be prepared to smash all enemies, to fulfill all tasks entrusted by the party and state, and to further enhance the tradition of combat gallantry of our army.

The ceremony was adjourned amidst the tumultuous shouting of slogans of determination by the officers.

CSO: 4206

PRIVATE VEHICLES REGISTERED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] After the liberation of the whole country and the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975, all the comrades in the Vientiane Vehicle Control, Traffic, and Public Works Section, determined to press forward to perform the political duty given them by the party and state. They achieved good results in the following tasks: They changed the registration of 50 cc motorcycles from the registration and license plates of the old regime to those of the new regime. In the 5-year period they registered 7,286 motorcycles privately owned by Lao, 964 private motorcycles of aliens, 154 motorcycles belonging to government sections, 27 motorcycles of international organizations, a total of 8,431 vehicles. They changed and raised the registration of all categories of pedicabs from the old regime registration and plates to those of the new regime, 889 covered- and cargo-carrying pedicabs, 80 bicycle pedicabs of aliens for a total of 969. The registration of bicycles of various kinds began in 1979. Up to now they have registered 8,561 bicycles privately owned by Lao, 281 bicyles privately owned by aliens, 195 bicycles of government sections, 29 bicycles of international organizations, a total of 9,166. The changes and the examinations for the pedicab drivers' license from the old to the new regime reached 1,246. Besides they installed a traffic signal system on various streets, such as at the Nong Bon and Ban Pai intersections. They maintained the signal system on various routes so traffic proceeded normally at all times. They made and installed several hundred signs along the streets in the municipal area of Vientiane Capital and the main districts of Vientiane Province, such as Phon Hong, Keo Oudom, Paksane. This provided order and efficient flow along the streets in the Vientiane Capital municipal area. They removed disabled vehicles from the roads, established parking lots (taxi stands) by various markets in four district towns that were functional and attractive. They beautified roadsides in each ceremony to welcome foreign guests and as a way of celebrating national and international holidays, under the leadership of the central echelon and the [Vientiane] City and Province. They made 19,600 license plates for motorcycles, bicycles, and pedicabs (cut and painted the signs). They collected various fees in vehicle control for the budget of the department, that is, for the City and Province budget, doing very well.

9615
CSO: 4206

MONGOLIAN LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK1214l4 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the 2 December National Day, on 29 November Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, jointly sent a greetings message to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the LPDR, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and the Supreme People's Council. The message reads:

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, the Council of Ministers and the entire Mongolian people and on our own behalf, we would like to convey our warm and intimate congratulations and best wishes for good health to you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the LPDR Government and the fraternal Lao people on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR.

After their long, protracted revolutionary struggle against the colonialists, the imperialist aggressors and the internal reactionary forces, the courageous Lao revolutionaries and patriots won victories in the national democratic revolution and declared the establishment of the LPDR. This marked a bright future for the LPDR in advancing on the path of socialism.

The Soviet Union, the various socialist countries and the progressive forces in the world, which have always supported the Lao people's national liberation struggle, warmly welcomed the above historic victories.

During the past 5 years, under the leadership of the LPRP, the vanguard of Marxism-Leninism, the Lao people gained great achievements in the cause of revolutionary transformation in the social, economic and cultural spheres and in the cause of national construction on the socialist path. The Mongolian people are pleased with these great achievements.

All progressive forces widely support the reasonable foreign policy of the LPDR, aimed at promoting and developing the firm unity among the socialist community for the safeguarding of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world and for the development of friendship and cooperation among nations against aggression by the international reactionary forces and the Beijing big-nation expansionists.

The recent visit to the MPR of Comrade President Souphanouvong opened a new historic era of friendship between the Mongolian and Lao peoples.

We are firmly convinced that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two parties, two countries and our two peoples will be widely developed and continuously strengthened in the spirit of the Mongolia-Lao Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in 1979.

On the occasion of this historic day, we sincerely wish you and the Lao people new, still greater successes in the task of safeguarding independence and the fruits of the country's revolution and the construction of the new society.

CSO: 4206

BRIEFS

KEO OUDOM BANK BRANCH--Vientiane (KPL)--On the afternoon of 23 October 1980 the Board of Directors of the National Bank, Vientiane City and Province, opened a new branch of the bank in Keo Oudom District in the presence of the leaders of the National Bank headquarters, representatives of various services within Vientiane City and Province, together with all the district administrative committees and representatives of the people of different cantons around Keo Oudom District. On this occasion Mr Vongsai, the director of the National Bank in Vientiane City and Province, informed them that in the past 1 year of the expansion of the bank's network to the production bases, the bank's activities made new progress. For example, they created more and more confidence in the people which was demonstrated by the savings deposits, loans to the state enterprises and other collective production units of the people, to be used as capital in building an economic base. Besides this it created conditions suitable for withdrawing payment of salaries for cadres, soldiers, and police more quickly than formerly. Since the beginning of 1980 until the present the National Bank has opened branches in 9 districts of the total number of 15 districts under the jurisdiction of Vientiane City and Province. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 24 Oct 80 p A7] 9615

ROAD REPAIR TO SRV BORDER--Vientiane (KPL)--Since 15 October 1980 the cadres and workers of the Communications, Public Works, and Transportation Service, Attopeu Province, began their dry season work plan with enthusiastic endeavor. They hastened to repair Route 16 at certain places where it had deteriorated, from Samakkhisai District to Pak Thon, of which they have now completed 60 km. At the same time they repaired Route 18 from Saisettha District to Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province (Vietnam). The repair work on these two important roads was carried out with strong determination. They restored old, dilapidated bridges; they cut trees from the road, and fixed the rutted and pot-holed sections. They assured convenient transportation of goods to the production bases in the dry season. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 5 Nov 80 p A5] 9615

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA--Vientiane, 13 Dec (KPL)--A Lao cultural delegation led by Bouakham Chansi, deputy head of the office of the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry, December 11 arrived here from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Lao delegation attended the cultural conference held in Sofia from December 2 to 6. The conference was attended by delegates from 73 countries and other cultural organisations. The participants studied the important role of the cultural works in the construction and development of the society. [BK150517 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 13 Dec 80 BK]

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTS--Pakistan has finalized arrangements with Kuwait for the import of oil products which are not produced by the oil refinery in the country. The commitment to meet the entire need of the finished oil product for the new calendar year, amounting to 1.5 million tons, was made by a high level Kuwaiti delegation. The commitment is part of a 4-year agreement between the two countries under which Kuwait has agreed to supply specific finished oil products to Pakistan and also accord preferential treatment to Pakistan in case of price [as heard] of various petroleum products. A spokesman of the Ministry of Petroleum told a Radio Pakistan representative today that quantities to be imported next year included 1 million tons of high speed diesel and 400,000 tons of kerosene. As against this, Pakistan's imports of finished oil products during the current year amounted to 1.8 million tons. The reduction of 300,000 tons in the import of finished oil products is due mainly to increased domestic oil production and conservation measures adopted by the government for gradually decreasing the use of petroleum products. Pakistan's total imports for 1981 are expected to be worth $1.5 billion, of which finished products will cost $530 million. [Text] [BK261017 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Dec 80]

CSO: 4220

ISOC: PSYWAR AGAINST CPT IS WORKING

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Nov 80 p 3

[Article: "ISOC Says That Activities Have Achieved Results. The Communist Terrorists Are Being Defeated Concerning Both Theory and Practice"]

[Text] Major General Seni Chamnienwai, the head of the Psychological Operations Section of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), talked with a reporter about the activities of the communist terrorists after important student leaders surrendered to government officials. He said that their activities have declined greatly. This is because the psychological operations of the ISOC have achieved results and this has led to the terrorists suffering defeats in practice and also on the theoretical front.

Concerning the activities of the ISOC that have achieved results, Major General Seni affirmed that, based on documents that have been captured, it has been learned that the communist terrorists have sufferred heavy losses. For example, the Fourth Plenum of the Communist Part in Thailand had to be cancelled. Also, in some places the terrorists have had to move their base camps and they face starvation because of a lack of food.

As for the surrender of the students who were misled [after] the incidents of 6 and 14 October and other terrorists, the ISOC believes that they have common sense and good intentions toward society. When the fight in the jungle continued, they returned and surrendered. This is better than bringing in a foreign country to invade Thailand like neighboring countries.

"The misguided students who fled into the jungle and who have now surrendered say that, even among the terrorists, there are class divisions and a dictatorship and so they could not join them." Major General Seni talked about the statements of the students who have had a change of heart. He stressed that it is pleasing that these students have returned and surrendered to officials with an awareness of things. This has been of great benefit to government officials

because, at the very least, it has been possible to cut the manpower of the terrorists in one direction by more than 400 men.

Major General Seni added that the trend seems to be that other important student leaders and many other misguided students who fled into the jungle will return and surrender to government officials. But the ISOC cannot disclose their names.

Concerning the matter of those who have had a change of heart engaging in activities in those areas, Major General Seni stated that it must be determined whether they are engaging in illegal or constitutionally legal activities. If they are violating the law and if they intend to harm the country, this will not be allowed because we must preserve our beloved institutions.

11943
CSO: 4207

DEPARTMENT CHIEF CALLS FOR PROPAGANDA TRAINING OF MUSLIMS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Nov 80 p 3

[Article: "Administrative Policy Stipulates That 'the Southern Border' Is Extremely Important"]

[Text] Mr Phisan Mulasatsathorn, the director-general of the Local Administration Department, stated that government officials believe that solving the southern border problem is a very important goal because the southern border has problems that are very different from those of other regions.

Mr Phisan stated that in other regions, the problems stem from the lack of raw materials and the poor economy. But the south has other conditions such as ethnic and religious differences, language differences and cultural differences, for example. To completely solve the southern problems, things must be carefully discussed in great detail. The Local Administration Department has carried on things using various methods. For example, seminars must be held to provide the government officials who will work in the south with basic information, mobile public relations units and units to promote the education of Thai Muslims must be established, there must be coordination between the local southern leaders and the government officials, seminars must be held for members of the Islamic committees in the southern border provinces and there must be teacher seminars and training sessions for the students who attend public schools that teach Islam.

The director-general of the Local Administration Department further stated that another important method for solving the problems is to select knowledgeable and capable officials to go work in these areas; this will be implemented next year. Also, training seminars will be held for Thai Muslim youths to inspire patriotism in them, to keep them from mistakenly joining the enemy and to keep them from being taken abroad for training and then sent back to cause trouble in the country. These training sessions for youths will be held for for groups of 50 people each. A total of 4,200 people will undergo such training, with each session lasting 5 days.

Mr Phisan added that the Local Administration Department will arrange things for the districts and subdistricts, which are the smallest units in the area, so that the district officer and the deputy district officer are close to the people. This will be done by appointing rotating deputy district officers who will take turns carrying out the duties in the districts and in helping the people or those who contact them.

11943
CSO: 4207

BREAKDOWN OF FOREIGN LOANS: 24 PERCENT GOES TO BANGKOK

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 10 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Breakdown of Foreign Loans to Thailand Shows That 24.18 Percent Goes to Bangkok Alone"]

[Text] The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board has proposed that in considering loan programs for future development, thought should be given to programs that are in accord with the goals of the economic and social development plans that have been formulated. Consideration must also be given to what is fair in society.

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board has issued a memorandum concerning "The Foreign Loans of Thailand and Economic Development." A summary of the important points stated that from the implementation of the First National Economic and Social Development Plan through the first half of the Fourth Development Plan (1961-1979), thegovernment borrowed a total of 78,044.60 million baht from foreign countries, money that was alloted for development projects. The energy sector received the most, receiving 32.91 percent of the total amount borrowed. Next were the communications sector and the agriculture and irrigation sector, which were alloted 28.68 and 16.27 percent respectively.

As for development expenditures based on region, the north was alloted more of the money than other region, receiving 15.02 percent of the total amount. However, Bangkok alone was alloted the most money for development, receiving approximately 24.18 percent of the total amount.

The summary of the results of borrowing money stated that this has enabled economic growth to proceed at a satisfactory rate and at a rate that is better than that of other developing countries in Asia. In agriculture, the yearly rate of growth averaged 5.3 percent. In industry, the rate of growth was 10.7 percent. The Gross Domestic Product increased 7.7 percent a year, the population increased 3.1 percent a year and the per capita national income increased at a rate of 4.6 percent a year.

"The economic growth of Thailand in the past 20 years is very satisfactory but beneath this growth is concelaed great disparities in development and in the characteristics of the development of sectors and vocations, which have figures that differ greatly," stated the summary.

As for the question of whether or not this debt owed to foreign countries will be a heavy burden for futrue generations, the introduction to the summary stated that, concerning this, it must be admitted that borrowing money from abroad now means that future generations will have to repay the debts. However, the things that the people of today have done to develop the country now will create things of benefit that later generations can use in the future.

The summary of the loans made in accord with the Fourth Development Plan stated that the effect has been to raise the amount borrowed to 7.5 billion dollars. This is because the world economic situation is worse due to [higher] oil prices and because new projects, such as the natural gas project and the project to improve Bangkok airport, have been started. Besides this, the shortage of joint capital for foreign loan projects has made it necessary to borrow large sums of foreign currency and convert it to baht, and money has been borrowed to develop the army too.

In conclusion, the summary recommended that, in borrowing from abroad, thought must be given to social justice. For example, in investing in state enterprise projects using domestic loans, the people who use the services must be the ones to bear the greatest burden in paying for the services. As for loan projects in very poor areas that have little promise of development, much consideration should be given to loans that have grace-period stipulations for use in rural area development projects.

11943
CSO: 4207

U.S. VISA ISSUANCE PROCEDURES CRITICIZED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by Maitri Rakthai: "The Ugly American"]

[Text] By accident I read a story in a September 1980 issue of the newspaper THAI RAT that was entitled "U.S. Consulate Discloses That It Is Not Issuing Visas to Thais and, At the Same Time, Says That Thais Have Clever Schemes."

Later, I had an opportunity to read the newspaper THE DAILY MIRROR. I felt that the story contained only the views of American officials concerned with issuing visas.

It is true that there are several facts that I have to recognize and that I sympathize with them about. But there are also many other facts that that they may not be aware of.

I feel that if I express the Thai point of view, this will be beneficial for both sides, especially for the basic policy that each country has with respect to the other. My aim is to promote good relations and mutual cooperation. If the officials of the U.S. Consulate are allowed to understand things only from their own point of view as expressed in the news reports they have issued, this will cause misunderstandings and lead to mutual dislike.

And this may also lead to Thailand's changing its political policy in the future.

If any harm befalls Thailand, this will also affect all the other Asian countries because, at present, Thailand is the front line. Or it can be said to be the fence of all the other Asean countries. If the fence falls, the other Asean countries will fall too, slowly or quickly depending on the time.

The United States will suffer an even greater loss of credibility and even greater economic and military losses than it did in Vietnam. Everyone who is interested in and who has followed the situation in Asia is well aware of this.

The words "ugly American" can be translated simply as a "despicable American." I do not mean to refer to any person in particularbut I feel that these words are a good warning because they are in widespread use.

I think that it was the Americans themselves who coined these words. They mean that some Americans believe that, since they come from a large country, they are the leaders of the free world. [They think that] since their country is prosperous everybody wants to go visit or work in the United States. Regardless of what they think or do, they think that they are always right. Some people have very poor manners and, even though they are very wealthy, they come from a class that has not received training in proper manners.

In the United States, with luck, it is easy for anybody to become rich.

Another meaning is that some American political figures like to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. They exceed the limits to the point where they often produce a reaction. It can easily be seen that the people in various countries are constantly holding demonstrations to drive out the Americans and shouting the slogan "Yankee go home."

While the basic policy of the United States a very good one, that is, [the policy] is to try to help develop countries throughout the world, and even though their annual aid budget is very large, the people of these countries still hate them.

This is because some people of the "ugly American" type give cause [for hatred].

A good example that can be seen clearly is the situation in Iran, where 52 American diplomats are being held hostage. This situation is the result of the great hatred that some "ugly Americans" generated there in the past.

I have many American friends. In fairness, I mustsay that there are many "lovely Americans" who are wonderful people and who are pleasant to associate with. And there are many more "lovely Americans" than "ugly Americans." However, a Thai proverb says that a single rotten fish may spoil all the good fish in the trap.

The Thais who go to the American consulate to apply for visas to the United States are of four types:

The first type is businessmen who go to the United States on business, which is of economic benefit to both countries. Speaking about economics, the United States has a very favorable balance of trade with Thailand, trade [with the United States] being second only to that with Japan. Stated simply, the United States makes a

profit from Thailand every year. These Thai businessmen have commercial companies as security and so they should be encouraged and it should be convenient for them to obtain a visa easily.

The second type is composed of the many Thai students who really go to study. When they finish their studies, they return to work in Thailand. These Thai students should be helped to obtain a visa if they correctly follow the regulations stipulated by the U.S. Consulate.

The third group is composed of tourists or people who go to visit relatives. Things should be made convenient for these people too. This is a time when travelling is popular. This is true not only for Thais but for people from almost all countries. And each year, many Americans visit Thailand. Obtaining a visa should not be a problem.

The fourth type is composed of those who are seeking their fortune. These are the people who intend to go try their luck at finding work in the United States, which is in violation of United States laws. These Thais call themselves "Robin Hoods." The policy of the United States Consulate is to keep these people from entering the country and to not issue visas. According to the consular officials who were interviewed, the Thais in this category have many tricks.

I feel that it is a country's right to allow in or deny entrance to the people of any country it wishes. I am not arguing about this right of theirs.

But the thing I want to say is that of the four types of people who go to apply for a visa, the first three types are friends of the United States. They are not dangerous and they are not tricksters. These three types should be encouraged and aided in obtaining visas in order to create friendly relations between the two countries.

It is only the fourth type that should not be issued visas. But almost all of the American officials and some of the Thai officials at the consulate assume that the Thais who apply for visas are all tricksters.

For example, the newspaper SIAM RAT published an interview in which a high-ranking American consular officials named Mr Richard Milton said that "Thais are clever cheaters."

This is a broad generalization. It sounds like he is referring to Thais in general and it can be taken as an insult. But if we want to respond by saying that Americans are tricksters too, we can say the same thing and there are many examples that can be cited -- Watergate, Lockheed, Billygate, motion pictures such as The Godfather and various crimes, for example. But I do not want to respond by discussing this point too much.

But I do want to say that "nothing good, only bad, can result from high-ranking diplomatic officials talking like this." If both sides have a bad opinion of the other like this, how can there be friendly relations?

All Thais who go to apply for a visa feel that the American consular officials have a condescending attitude. This can be observed from their facial expressions, manners and their impolite speech. Some of these officials work in accord with their mood. Some people who should not be issued a visa are issued one while others who should be issued one are not granted one. Sometimes they act like they are annoyed and they ask for additional documents that are not pertinent. This causes the people applying [for a visa] to have to waste much time going back and forth many times.

One very wealthy Thai businessman, whose name would be recognized throughout Thailand if I mentioned it, applied for a visa in order to go visit his son who was studying in the United States, but he was turned down. A close relative of the wife of a deputy prime minister applied for a visa but was turned down also. A Thai diplomat stationed in the United States applied for visas for his staff but he had trouble obtaining them even though he had letters of guarantee from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Some Thai students whose documents have been in order have been denied visas. They were told that their past grades were not good and that they should continue their studies in Thailand.

In actuality, in the United States there are many classes of colleges that students of various levels of intelligence can choose from in accord with their abilities. They should not be denied their rights, which is contrary to the "human rights" policy of the president of the United States. Many Thai students who do poorly in school in Thailand do well in school when they go to study in the United States, and some have returned and become high-ranking government officials. Some students have answered "incorrectly" during their interview with the American vice consul and they have not been allowed to go study.

That is, they have said that the reason that they want to go study in the United States is that they want to learn to speak English well. The reply has been that, if they want to learn to speak English well, they can go study at AUA [the American University Association].

Sometimes, the consulate is not willing to accept the I20 form of the Department of Education of the United States and they make the students appling for a visa go obtain additional documents. When these students again contact the Department of Education, they are told that the I20 form given them comes from the United States government. How can the American consulate not believe its own

government! Some large universities are the same. They issue an I20 and mention only that [the students] must pay the same tuition as an American student. But the American consulate will not issue a visa and has them go obtain additional documents confirming that they are to pay the same tuition as American students. These Thai students must call long distance several times, which costs them several thousand baht, in order to ask the university and this also makes the university angry.

Is something wrong with the American consulate in Thailand? Why doesn't it trust the I20 forms issued by the universities?

It is the consulate's duty to know the laws and regulations of its own country. If it does not know them, it should make inquiries itself rather than shifting the burden and having the foreign students make inquiries and explain things, which is very embarrassing.

Some people say that the consulate is really trying to find an excuse for not issuing visas. Those who apply for a visa are asked the standard questions of the consulate: Are you going to look for work? Are you going to marry an American? Will you go to America and not return? Think about how effective such questions are! All those who intend to go there to work or to get married will answer no.

As for those who really do intend to go study or who go there on business, they will think that these are insulting questions. Why should they have to go marry an American? Are there no longer any fitting marriage partners in Thailand?

These really are insulting and silly questions.

Thais of the first three types are greatly inconvenienced and before they can obtain a visa they have to go and explain things many times. Each time they go they have to wait a long time. Some people become angry and give up trying to go. Some people hurriedly try to contact people at the ambassadorial or ministerial level. And some have met with Mr Milton in order to obtain a visa.

But meeting Mr Milton is even more difficult than meeting a Thai minister.

But those who have been able to meet him have all been helped. Some people say that Mr Milton is a very friendly person. Why, therefore, are all the officials under him so arrogant? The important thing is that all of these people are diplomats and it is well known that diplomats are supposed to be people who have received training and who are well versed in diplomatic etiquette before being sent abroad to work. After they have been assigned to work in a country, they

must try to create a friendly relationship with that country. If there are any problems, they must try to solve these problems. If any major problem arises, they must try to make the problem a minor problem. They must try to make friends out of enemies.

But the diplomats at the American consulate are different from this. They turn minor matters into major problems, make problems out of a good situation and turn friends into enemies. Although there are only a few tricksters, they have assumed that all the people in the country are tricksters. Concerning some Thais who were friends of America, some very wealthy people, some government officials and well-known businessmen and some MPs who applied for visas, it was assumed ahead of time that they were all tricksters.

I am not sure whether these people have come to work in Thailand in order to create good relations or in order to destroy them.

Few people want to be communist but the number of people in the world who hate the United States is growing daily.

I was at one time surprised at why people hated the United States even though they were annually receiving large sums of money to aid development. But when I went and saw the officials at the American consulate, I immediately understood the reason.

I would like to ask: Isn't it time that high-ranking people in American diplomatic circles analyze the facts, teach their diplomatic officials to have the manners of diplomats and change their views about other people so they hold more fitting views?

11943
CSO: 4207

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON DISSOLUTION OF 'YOUNG TURK' GROUP

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 6 Nov 80 p 7

[Thoughts From the News column by Prachuap: "The Dissolution of the Young Officers Group"]

[Text] The group of young officers called the "young turks " has sent a notice to all the people concerned in both military and political circles announcing the dissolution of their group and the definite end of any further activities. The officers gave four main reasons for this action:

1. At present, the situation in the country is normal since we have political and military leaders who have widespread support. The political system in Thailand is moving toward a sound democracy in accord with the type aimed for in the present constitution. Thus, the young officers group does not feel that there should be any power groups acting jointly outside the system.

2. In the past, the young officers group came into being at a time when the country was in a crisis, or abnormal situation. Thus, they joined forces to solve the problems both directly and indirectly in order to maintain the security of the country and the monarchy and to respond to the needs of the people. They did not join together for personal gain or power. Thus, they have decided to disband the group before something happens that is damaging to the group.

3. [This is being done] in order to end the criticism and blame, especially the criticism that they are a base of support for some people.

4. If it should become necessary, the group will be formed once again. The group holds the interests of the country above those of individuals and affirms that it will support good people in obstructing bad people in accord with the ideal: "Ww are for the country and king and do not expect to get anything in return."

In actuality,the above announcement by the group of young officers that they are disbanding their group is the affair of officers who are in control of forces or who are commanders at the battalion

level. Not all young officers of every branch are involved. The important goal of these young officers in forming the group was to present their views about how to solve the various political and military problems, views that these officers felt should be presented to the government through their immediate superiors. Their goal was also to oppose some actions that they felt were improper. They did not join together to use the forces under their control to unconstitutionally pressure the government to take some action.

Since the coup d'etat of 20 October 1977, it has seemed that the group of young officers would play a greater role in various political movements and there have frequently been newspaper reports about them. But even though people believed that these young officers, who were called "young turks," had good intentions, or wished to see the country governed in a democratic way, they did not do things openly and their group was not formed openly. That is, they did things just like other power groups that have been formed in Thailand. The only difference is that the people who formed this group held government positions and, what is even more important, they controlled weapons and military forces. Thus, it is natural that some people thought that these young officers had formed a group with at least some intentions and aims other than those cited.

The truth about the Thai system of democracy that must be generally admitted is that most people who serve as prime minister and who are able to carry out their administrative duties smoothly must have the support of the army. They cannot rely solely on their political base in parliament. It can be seen that most Thai prime ministers were military men, or the top military commanders. For this reason, even though the ideas of these young officers stemmed from pure intentions, or good wishes, toward the country, it has not been possible [for them] to avoid having people mistakenly think that they were using their influence to force the government to listen to them or to take certain actions in order to preserve the stability of the government outside parliament.

Concerning this mistaken notion, besides the fact that it damages the reputation of the young officers and the government, which is carrying out its duty of governing the country, I think that it may also affect the people's trust in the system of government since it is the same as saying the the government administers the country by following the demands of this group of young officers, who are in fact only a minority of the soldiers in the country, instead of listening to or paying attention to the voice of the majority of the people, whose wishes have been shown by the results of the election.

Thus, concerning the decision of the young officers to announce that they are disbanding and that they will not engage in any more political movements, I agree that this is a good decision because, regardless of whether they really disband the group or not, at least the young officers have shown, or pledged, that they are prepared to accept the democratic system and will not do anything outside that system.

The interesting point is that after the events of 14 October 1973 and during the period when the transition government administered the country and entrusted the National Legislative Council with the task of formulating a constitution, many power groups were formed. Each group claimed that it represented the people in the various work sectors and each tried to get the government of that time to do the things it wanted. The result was confusion for the government and the people in general since no one knew whether these demands really represented the real desires of the people or not.

The government of that time had to put up with the confusion created by these power groups. When the new constitution was finally promulgated and general elections were scheduled, the system of government began to follow the democratic path by giving the people a chance to elect MPs and choose the government they wanted. But these various power groups that had previously been formed were not willing to disband. They continued to engage in movements and tried to play a political role instead of entrusting such matters to parliament and the government.

In the end, these power groups became obstacles that blocked a democratic form of government [from being implemented], or that destroyed the aims expressed by the students and people on 14 October. But the worst thing is that some of these power groups were "bought" or they because the tools of certain people who did not intend to allow the administration of the country to be carried on in a democratic way and of people who wanted to create disorder so that they could use force to restore order and take control of the country.

Besides this, even though many political changes have taken place since then, these power groups have maintained their position. The only thing is that they are quiet, or they have temporarily stopped engaging in political movements, because later governments have had the support of military forces and they have been prepared to use force to settle matters with those power groups that violate the law. It appears that some of these groups were formed in order to use the name of the power group as a tool to make money by making threats. For example, they threatened to demand the profits of others, claiming that they would hold public gatherings, or Hyde Park gatherings, if they were not given the money demanded. In some

cases, it is thought that they maintained their position for the profits to be made from secretely withdrawing government funds, for example.

When the group of young officers announced that it was disbanding as an example to others, I thought that this might cause other power groups to disband or cease engaging in activities outside the system. This would make it easier for government, as set forth in the present constitution, to become democratic. Because from now on, the people must exercise their voting rights more carefully so that the majority in parliament are in accord, or in harmony, with the real desires of the people. Otherwise, someone will form a power group, claiming that he is representing the people outside parliament. But, in fact, he will be doing this for the benefit of some people or some group. And this will make for an imperfect democracy as in the past.

11943
CSO: 4207

NEW GAS WELLS FOUND IN GULF

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 6 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Two New Gas Wells Have Been Found In the Gulf of Thailand"]

[Text] Thailand has found a new natural gas well in the Hat Hua Khao Daeng area in Songkhla Province while dredging the chanlel in order to build a new deep-water port. At the same time, Union Oil, which has received exploratory drilling rights, found a large new gas well in the Gulf of Thailand off the coast of Surat Thani. It has approximately 28.6 million cubic feet of gas.

The discovery of the first new natural gas well took place after the contracting construction model and planning company of the deep-water port construction project drilled well No 12, which is located approximately 2 kilometers from Hat Hua Khao Daeng and which is only 14.5 meters deep. They found methane gas, which spurted up and could be clearly seen.

The Ministry of Communications informed the Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry, about this and the department sent officials to conduct a survey. At present, the company has sealed the opening of the well to keep the gas from escaping.

At the same time, another gas well was found in the Gulf of Thailand at the "Satun-1" well, which is in the concession area of the Union Oil Company. Gas was found at a depth of between 6,962 and 8,360 feet. It is located near the "Erawan" well, where gas has been discovered and where preparations are being made to put gas to use next year.

The amount of gas found at the Satun-1 well has been estimated at around 28.6 million cubic feet. There is also about 708 barrels of liquid gas. The exact amount of gas will be determined for certain after additional wells have been sunk in the area.

11943
CSO: 4207

EGAT TO BUILD HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS IN LOEI

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Nov 80 p 2

[Article: "EGAT Has Plans to Develop the River Basins In Loei and Channel the Water For Irrigation and to Obtain More Than 100,000 Kilowatts of Electricity"]

[Text] Mr Chaloemchai Rattanarak, an official of the Projects Formulation and Planning Section of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, has disclosed that EGAT has plans to develop the river basins in Loei Province, where three dams can be built in order to generate electricity and [obtain] water for irrigation.

Mr Chaloemchai stated that, in order to build these dams, EGAT has coordinated the work with the National Energy Administration. Initial studies, which have been completed, of the suitability of the river basins in Loei Province [have shown] that dams can be built. One dam will be built in northern Loei in Wang Saphung District. It will channel the water to the Pasak River and generate 18,000 kilowatts of electricity from channeling the water. The second dam is the San River Dam in Phu Rua District. It will channel the water from the San River to the Pasak River, generating 58,000 kilowatts of electricity. The third dam is the Man River Dam in Dan Sai District. It will channel the water from the Man River to the Phung River, generating 26,000 kilowatts of electricity. Building dams in the three river basins will generate a total of 102,000 kilowatts of electricity.

Mr Chaloemchai also pointed out that, concerning this entire project, EGAT is asking for a loan from the Asian Development Bank in order to make final detailed studies and make project models. If things go according to plan, construction will begin around the end of 1983 or the beginning of 1984. The San River and the northern Pasak River dams will be built first with construction taking approximately 5 years.

On the same day, the president of the Gasoline Dealers' Association told the minister of industry that he will propose that the government consider increasing market prices for the dealers so that they make profits of at least 5 percent of the sales price.

Mr Thep Limpaphorn, the new president of the Gasoline Dealers' Association, spoke about this with Major General Chatichai. He talked about the troubles that the oil dealers have encountered because oil prices have constantly increased while market prices received by the dealers have not increased accordingly. This has kept the dealers from making a profit. Calculating things, the profit made by the dealers from selling gasoline is only 2.9 percent of the price of the gasoline before subtracting expenses and taxes.

Those who met with the minister gave the example that, at present, their market profit is only 26-28 satang [1 satang equals 0.01 baht] per liter while that for sola gasoline is only 15-17 baht per liter.

Besides this, they complained about other problems facing the gasoline dealers. For Example, cash must be used to purchase gasoline and so there is the problem of safety. Besides this, it requires an investment of approximately 5 to 6 million baht to build a service station and hiring people to operate the station is expensive.

Major General Chatichai asked the dealers to write down these problems since this matter will have to be considered by the oil policy subcommittee.

11943
CSO: 4207

BRIEFS

MUSLIM CENTER--At a cabinet meeting yesterday, a resolution was passed giving permission to allocate funds, part of which are support funds, to build the Muslim Center of Thailand. Concerning the details, the Ministry of Education is to reach an agreement with the Office of the Budget. The cabinet gave its permission because of the reasons advanced by the Ministry of Education, which stated that the construction of the Muslim Center of Thailand is aimed at spreading the Islamic religion since all religions provide a basis for living virtuously. Also, the Thai constitution gives the Thai people freedom of religion, with the king serving as patron. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 12] 11943

CSO: 4207

END

END OF FICHE DATE FILMED

14 January 81

D.D.